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office it is quite unnecessary for me to speak to the present company. It must suffice to say that the whole of his time and all his great abilities were devoted to the performance of the multifarious business of this important position.

In 1899 Flower was president of the British Association at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and devoted his presidential address mainly to museums and their arrangement. This was, no doubt, one of his favorite subjects, and Virchow, of Berlin, is said to have called him the 'Prince of Museum Directors.' Thus we see that Flower had occupied three of the most exalted and conspicuous posts that any devotee of zoology could hope to attain—the directorship of the Natural History Museum, the presidency of the British Association and the presidency of the Zoological Society of London. Besides this he was selected for the presidency of the International Congress of Zoologists which met at Cambridge in 1898, but the unfortunate failure of his health compelled him to surrender this last appointment.

In zoology, no doubt, Flower's chief subject was the class of mammals, and the work by which he will probably be best known to posterity is his volume entitled 'Mammals, Living and Extinct,' published in 1891, in which he was assisted by Mr. Lydekker. This admirable hand-book is, and will long remain, our standard work of reference for students of the class of mammals.

A distinguished writer has well said: "No comparative anatomist of recent times has more devotedly or with greater ability and accuracy studied mammals. Moreover, in every instance he has enlarged our knowledge by his acute and comprehensive views, and, since the range of his contributions passes from the monotremes to the primates his influence on the subject has been immense.

"The labors of his life culminated in the magnificent series of whales, which it was one of his last duties to arrange and exhibit in a remarkably ingenious manner.

"While a splendid series of mounted skins, models and skeletons themselves can be studied in the whale room numerous drawings and labels enable the visitor to grasp still

further the form and structure of these gigantic denizens of the deep. No more fitting memorial of the skilful hand of the leading authority on the subject could be found than this marvelous and unique collection."

And no more fitting situation, I think, it will be generally acknowledged, could be found for the bust, which so well recalls the features of the deceased naturalist, than the whale room which he planned and furnished, and in which, I believe, it is proposed to place it.

My Lord Archbishop:

In the name and on behalf of the 185 subscribers to the 'Flower Memorial Fund' (which has received the generous support of the zoologists of nearly every part of the world) I beg leave to offer this bust for the acceptance of the trustees of the British Museum.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

A MOVEMENT promising to effect much in the way of stimulating scientific and historical research throughout the western hemisphere, and perhaps even more in the direction of bringing about close and more harmonious relations among the several American republics, was initiated at the second International American Conference in the City of Mexico in January, 1902. The first step was taken by Hon. Volney W. Foster, of Chicago, one of the representatives of the United States in the conference; with the cooperation of Señor Don Alfredo Chavero and others, he introduced a resolution providing for an International Commission of Archeology, which was adopted by the conference and recommended to the several participating countries in the volume of 'Recomendaciones, Resoluciones, Convenciones y Tratados,' issued later in the same year. The first of the American republics to take action in accordance with the recommendation of the conference was Mexico; in October last President Diaz appointed Señor Chavero as a representative on the part of the Mexican government to confer with similar representatives from other countries concerning procedure toward the organization of the commission. Dr. Chavero visited

Washington and New York during the Congress of Americanists later in the same month, and seized the opportunity to confer with the leading archeologists of the western hemisphere. Before returning to Mexico, he framed a plan in accordance with which the Mexican ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Señor Don Manuel de Aspiroz, was more formally appointed as a representative of the commission and empowered to treat with the diplomatic representatives of other American countries.

Meantime the movement attracted some attention in the United States; at meetings in Pittsburg early in July both the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Anthropological Association passed resolutions approving the general plans for the commission; and on November 13, our secretary of state, Hon. John Hay, appointed Dr. W J McGee as a representative on the part of the United States to confer with similar representatives from other American countries. Dr. McGee visited the City of Mexico, where he conferred with Señor Chavero and other officials interested in the project, including President Diaz; and after his return, he cooperated with Ambassador Aspiroz in developing a plan of organization for the commission.

On April 15, 1903, a meeting of the diplomatic representatives of the American republics was convoked in the State Department, at which the plan proposed by Messrs. Aspiroz and McGee was formally adopted for transmittal to the several governments. Of these, six or seven had already taken favorable action; and it was the expressed desire of the meeting to obtain formal approval from the governments of the remaining republics.

The second article of the regulations in which the plan of organization of the commission is embodied provides:

The objects of the Commission shall be (1) to promote the unification of laws relating to antiquities in the Western Hemisphere; (2) to increase and diffuse knowledge concerning these antiquities and the aboriginal peoples by whom they were produced; (3) to awaken interest in the vestiges of a vanishing race; (4) to unify

museum methods throughout the American countries, and (5) to work for the establishment of one or more archeologic and ethnologic museums of international character.

The third article provides that the Commission shall form an Administrative Corps and include a Scientific Corps.

The commission in its administrative capacity will consist of representatives officially designated by the participating governments to a number not exceeding three from each; the officers being a president, three vice-presidents and a secretary—all elected by the commissioners at stated sessions. The scientific corps will consist of scientists to the number of one or more from each participating country, and scientific attachés, the latter assigned to work so far as practicable in countries other than those in which they were trained. The officers of the scientific corps will be a director general and a secretary, with a director for each participating country; these officers will be nominated by the scientific corps and elected by the commissioners; and the plan provides for filling *ad interim* vacancies.

As a public office the commission will be maintained chiefly by appropriations in and for the participating countries on a basis corresponding with those made for the International Bureau of American Republics; but it is planned to utilize donations of service, collections, money and other values. In accordance with the original recommendation of the International Conference accounts will be kept in the Bureau of American Republics. Provision is made for stated sessions both of the scientific corps and of the commission in December of each year, and also for the publication of reports.

On April 20, Hon. W. W. Rockhill, director of the Bureau of American Republics, formally communicated the action of the diplomatic representatives to the several legations; while the representative of the United States reported progress to our secretary of state and recommended the appointment of the three commissioners provided for in the plan of organization. Action was soon taken on the recommendation, and the commissioners were

appointed. They are Hon. Volney W. Foster, the representative of the United States in the International Conference, to whose initiative the movement is due; Dr. W J McGee, president of the American Anthropological Association, long ethnologist-in-charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and now chief of the Department of Anthropology in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; and Professor Francis W. Kelsey, of the University of Michigan, secretary of the Archeological Institute of America.

On August 7, the American commissioners met in Evanston with the object of studying the plan of organization and preparing themselves to meet their associates from other countries at the organizing session on the third Monday in December next. The plan of organization adopted at the meeting of the diplomatic representatives on April 15 was found acceptable in all its general provisions, though a few minor changes were suggested. Informal advices indicate that corresponding action has been taken in Mexico and two or three other American republics; so that the outlook for the organization seems promising.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

As we have already stated Professors Simon Newcomb, Hugo Münsterberg and Albion W. Small, the committee in charge of the Congress of Arts and Sciences of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, are at present abroad making arrangements and issuing invitations in connection with the congress. Mr. Joseph B. Gilder writes to the *Boston Transcript* stating that more than sixty foreign delegates have accepted the invitation, including in mathematics, MM. J. G. Darboux, Émile Picard and J. H. Poincaré, of Paris; and Professor O. Boltzmann, of Vienna. In chemistry, Professors James Dewar, of London; W. Ostwald, of Leipzig; and J. H. Van't Hoff, of Berlin. In astronomy, Professors H. H. Turner, of Oxford; and W. Kapteyn, of Utrecht. In geology and mineralogy, Professors Ferdinand Zirkel, of Leipzig; C. Weigert, of Frankfurt; and Sir Archibald Geikie and Dr. Hugh Robert Mill, of London.

In biology, Professors K. Goebel, of Munich; Max Fürbringer, of Heidelberg; Felix Marchand, of Leipzig; Alfred M. Giard and L. Manouvrier, of Paris; and Wilhelm Waldeyer, Oskar Hertwig, Wilhelm Engelmann and Albert Orth, of Berlin. In psychology, Principal C. Lloyd Morgan, of Bristol; M. Pierre Janet, of Paris; Professors Herm. Ebbinghaus, of Breslau; and Carl Stumpf, of Berlin. In philosophy, Professors Henri Bergson, of Paris; Carl Dessoir, of Berlin; Alois Riehl, of Halle; Windelband, of Strasburg; and W. R. Sorley, of Cambridge, England.

THE vacancy on the board of trustees of the Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund, caused by the resignation of Dr. J. M. Crafts, has been filled by the election of Professor T. W. Richards, of Harvard University.

MR. R. LYDEKKER, F.R.S., has been elected a foreign member of the R. Accademia dei Lincei, Rome.

PROFESSOR GUIDO BACCELLI has been elected a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Medicine, in the Section of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Baccelli is the Italian minister of agriculture.

DR. JULIUS WIESNER, professor of botany at the University of Vienna, has been elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Turin.

G. L. SWENDSEN, professor of civil engineering and hydraulic engineer to the Utah Agricultural College and Experiment Station, has resigned to accept an appointment with the U. S. Geological Survey.

PROFESSOR W. O. ATWATER, of Wesleyan University, is at present abroad and will remain until November, studying experiments there being made on human nutrition.

PROFESSOR GEO. F. ATKINSON, who holds the chair of botany at Cornell University, sailed for Europe last week.

DR. A. PETRUNKEVITSCH, docent for zoology at Freiberg, is about to visit America to carry on scientific work.

MR. W. C. WELBORN, formerly of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College,